Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 2347.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1800. [VOLUME XVII.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is* EIGHT DOLLARS *per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.*

* * *No Subscription will be received for a shorter term than six months.*

December 1 1799.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF

LAND,

LYING on the Potomac River, county of Northumberland, state of Virginia; containing about 1400 acres—its situation is equal to any other in the Northern Neck, remarkable for every kind of wild fowl, oysters, fish and crab, and none better for health. It is about the same distance from Baltimore, Alexandria and Norfolk, and not more than one days sail from either. There are three improved plantations with dwelling houses, the one known by the name of Exeter Lodge, formerly the residence of col. John Gordon, is an elegant two story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a passage sixteen feet wide.

The other two are commodious and conveniently fitted, with good and suitable out houses, at one of which John Murphy, Esq. (now of Westmoreland county) lived several years; on this farm there is a good grist mill, with water sufficient to turn any number of stones; also convenient store houses and granaries on a public road, well situated for a country store. On each of those places there are fine apple and peach orchards. The greater proportion of the land is of the first quality, and near the half of the whole heavily timbered. The terms may be known by applying to Wm. P. Tebbs, Baltimore, Southee G. Tebbs, esq. of Richmond county, Virginia, or to Thomas Murgatroyd and Sons, Philadelphia.

Feb. 5—14. 3taw

UNITED STATES, } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be sold by public vendue, at the City tavern, in Second street, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday the 4th day of April next, at six o'clock in the afternoon, 1 undivided third part of two certain Messuage and Lots of Ground situate on the south side of Walnut street, in said city, beginning at the corner of John Wall's lot and extending southwardly 79 feet 6 inches to ground of Miers Fisher, Esq. thence westwardly 54 feet to a corner, thence southwardly 22 feet 6 inches or thereabout to ground of David H. Conyngham, thence westwardly 46 feet to an alley, thence across said alley 55 feet to a corner, thence eastwardly 46 feet, thence northwardly to Walnut street 47 feet, thence eastwardly on the said street 54 feet, to the place of beginning, subject to a rent, charge of thirty five pounds per annum, with the use and privilege of the said alley, running into Dock street; all those City Lots marked in the general Plan No. 1537, 1738, 1539, 1540, 1541, on the west side of Third street from Schuylkill, between Locust and Walnut streets; 1537, containing in breath sixty feet and in depth 247 feet 6 inches; the others being contiguous, contain in breadth 250 feet and in depth 247 feet 6 inches; all those City Lots numbered 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397 and 1398, on the north side of Walnut street between Fifth and Sixth streets, from Schuylkill being each of them 66 feet in front and 235 feet in depth. Also, all that messuage and tract of Land, partly in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, and partly in Montgomery county, containing 29 1-2 acres, be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Donaldson, Esq.

JOHN HALL, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, March 17, 1800 eot8.

NOTICE.

THOMAS HAWTHORN,

Of the City of Philadelphia, MERCHANT,

HAVING

ON the 9th day of Aug. 1799, assigned all his Estate, real, personal and mixed, to JOHN M. NESBITT and JONATHAN MEREDITH. —All persons indebted to the said Thomas Hawthorn or to the late house of Hawthorn and Kerr, are desired to pay their respective balances to

JONATHAN MEREDITH
Acting Assignee.

February 21. 3taw6w

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Sassafras Neck, Cœcil County, State of Maryland, on Friday the 14th inst. a negro man named PETER, about twenty-five years of age, tolerable black, and left handed. He has been used to sailing by water in the Chesapeake Bay about twelve months, and is smart and active—He has been formerly used to farming and taking care of horses. His cloathing he took with him is unknown.—It is expected he has shaped his course for Philadelphia or Chester Town, and the above reward will be paid for securing him in any goal in the United States, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by

JOHN FERGUSON.

N. B. All masters of vessels and all other persons are forwarned of harboring the said negro.

Sassafras Neck, march 18. 2aw6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Spring Forge, in York County, a negro man, named *ISAAC*, otherwise *CUDJO*, about 21 years old, the property of Robert Coleman, Esq. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a blemish in his eyes, more white in them than common, by trade a Ferge man; had on and took with him a drab coloured broad cloth coat, almost new, a sailors jacket and pantaloons printed fancy cord, a twansdown striped under jacket; a rorum hat; one fine and one coarse shirt one muslin handkerchief, sprigged, two ditto striped border, a blue Persian under jacket and two pair cotton stockings. Whoever takes up said negro and lodges him in any jail in this or any of the neigabouring states shall have the above reward or reasonable expences if brought home.

JOHN BRIEN.

Spring Forge, October 23, 1799.

N. B. As said negro formerly lived in Chester county, it is probable he may return there.

November 5

LAW BOOK STORE,

319 *High Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS has just received from Dublin, via New York, a very large Parcel of Law Books, all of the latest editions, which renders his assortment he believes the most extensive and valuable on the continent. They will be opened this day, and ready for sale at any time afterwards.

The subscribers to that important work, *Wentworth's System of Pleading*, are informed that it is now arrived, and will be delivered on application.

Blank Declarations settled and approved by the most distinguished Law characters, to be had of G. D.

March 11, 5taw4w

To Merchants.

MERCHANTS Accounts elegantly opened, Books neatly and correctly posted, with various other kinds of writing, by a person thoroughly acquainted with accounts.

Gentlemen extensively concerned, may find it to their interest to put business in this line into his hands, as the fullest confidence may be reposed in him and ample satisfaction given.

Address a line to B. A. and leave it with the printer hereof.

Philadelphia, March 19. 3tawtf

LANCASTER STAGES.

THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Lancaster line of Stages DISPATCH, return their grateful thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the past favors they have received, and inform them that in addition to the regular Line, they are provided with Carriages, sober and careful drivers, to go through between the City and Borough in two days. Those who prefer this mode of travelling can be accommodated at the Stage Office, sign of United States Eagle, Market street, Philadelphia.

Slough, Downing, Dunwoody & Co.

Nov. 30. ¶ 2t—§

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE POSSESSORS

OF OBLIGATIONS or CERTIFICATES signed by the subscriber, for undivided Shares or Lots on his purchase within the city of Washington, who have not yet applied for and received their Deeds, are hereby notified, that their several Titles will be duly completed to the order of those who in conformity with the terms of the said Certificates, do make the Payments in full therefor, either to *Thomas M'Euen & Co.* or to the Subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next.

Samuel Blodget.

December 17

BOONETON IRON WORKS.

TO BE SOLD,

OR LEASED FOR ONE YEAR—THAT

Valuable Estate,

KNOWN by the name of the Boonetown Iron Works, situate in the county of Morris in the state of New-Jersey, consisting of a Forge with four fires, a Rolling and Slitting Mill, a Grist mill with two Run of stones, and Saw mill, all in good order and now in use, together with an excellent, large, and convenient house, with out-houses of every kind; among which are an Ice house, and stone milk house, with a remarkable fine spring in it, a large Garden, and an excellent collection of Fruit, a large Orchard, and 2500 acres of wood, pasture and arable land, and a great number of stores and workmen's houses Immediate possession will be given of houses and stores sufficient for providing stock the present winter and possession of the whole in the spring.

For terms enquire of David B Ogden at Newark, mr Peter Mackie in New-York, mr. David Ford in Morris Town, or messrs. Jacob and Richard Faesch on the premises.

January 11

FOR SALE.

For the accommodation of the Farmers of Springfield, and all other persons who are inclined to purchase, the subscriber is disposed

TO SELL

A MOST VALUABLE

TRACT OF LAND,

LYING in Springfield township, Burlington county, and State of New Jersey, being a part of that capital property well known by the name of

Bullus's Estate,

containing two hundred and ten acres, of which twenty-seven are excellent swamp wood land, upwards of ninety acres are as good meadow as any in the county, and the residue is fine upland; there are three public roads that run through the land. The subscriber will attend at the house of Mr. John Tonkins in Springfield, until the first day of April next, in order to shew the land and receive propesals either for lots or the whole, as may suit purchasers.

JOHN MOORE.

March 17. ¶eo5t

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED

FROM the Marine Barracks on the night of the 14th inst—JOHN OSBORN, born in the town of Bedford, West Chester county and state of New York, aged 22 years, 9 months, 5 feet 8 and a quarter inches high, grey eyes (long qued) light hair, ruddy complexion, pock marked, by trade a Shoemaker. Enlisted by Lieutenant Reynolds in Stephen's Town, near Albany the 25th of June last Had on and took with him a short round blue cloth coat with a red cape, a blue cloth coatee, a few white waistcoats, a long grey mixed cloth coat and breeches, a pair of boots, a chocolate coloured great coat trimmed with black hair plush, a fure hat half worn, and two silver watches, one a middle size, the other small. He may impose himself on some family or gentleman as a waiter, as he has acted in that capacity.—Whoever apprehends said Deserter, and secures him in jail, sends him to Headquarters, or delivers him to any of the Marine officers, or any officer of the army of the United States shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

J. S. LEWIS,
Adjutant Marine Corps.

January 16.

FACTS

Submitted to public consideration, as additional evidences of the efficacy of

Dr. HAMILTON's MEDICINES,

IN THE CURE OF

Most Disorders to which the human body is liable.

RHEUMATISM.

JOHN HOOVER, Rope-maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath, as follows: namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with violent rheumatisms, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life; notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted. When seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed to the 25th day of March, 1800, before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for Philadelphia county.

DANGEROUS COLD.

DAVID GILBERT, Toyman, No. 46, South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath, as follows: namely, that about eight months ago, he caught a severe cold, which resisted every remedy he could think of, and produced the most alarming effects; he could procure no rest for incessant coughing, nor breathe without great pain and difficulty, and was finally so exhausted, as to be scarcely able to walk about, which left his friends little hopes of his recovery, though the prescriptions of a respectable physician were constantly attended to. In this situation hearing of the efficacy of Hamilton's Elixir, a bottle was procured from Mr. Birch, No 17, South Second street; the first dose of which afforded the most surprising relief, and gave him more ease than he had enjoyed during the whole of the above period, and before the contents of one bottle were taken, he was perfectly cured, his strength and appetite recovered, and not a symptom of his former distressing complaints remained.

The above particulars the said David Gilbert wishes to be made public, as a testimony of his gratitude, and for the benefit of mankind.

DAVID GILBERT.

Sworn and subscribed before me the 24th day of March, 1800.

JOHN JENNINGS, Alderman.

TO PARENTS

Who may have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

WORMS.

A daughter of Mr. Ewing Wiley, No. 109, Cedar street, Philadelphia, was dreadfully afflicted with worms, insomuch that her life was with great reason despaired of; her complexion faded and grew pale and sallow; her eyes sunken; her appetite was lost, and succeeded by a painful and constant sickness at the stomach; which general wasting and debility was accompanied with every appearance of a dangerous fever. From this deplorable situation she was relieved, and restored to a state of perfect health and strength in a few days, by the use of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which expelled a great number of large pointed worms, from six to nine or twelve inches in length; one of which being a most extraordinary thickness, (supposed from half an inch to an inch in diameter) was opened and found to contain a quantity of young ones

The above is communicated by Mr. Wiley, believing its perusal may be useful to many, by extending the knowledge of a medicine which merits universal attention: But this testimony is only a corroboration of the evidence of MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND persons of all ages, who have, within twenty months past, been cured by this medicine, with the utmost ease and safety, of various complaints, arising from worms and from obstructions or toughness in the stomach and bowels.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is ecommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance; the unskilful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleets, flour albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from those hot and irritating drugs so frequently proposed for similar purposes, and which only recommend themselves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects, and which, acting as a temporary but violent stimulus on the nervous system, infallibly produce greater evils than those they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending from that organ new health, and vigour into every part of the system. It enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; brace, without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations, have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into langor and debility.

The Restorative is absolutely above all recommendation, in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate seminal gleets; and the most distressing cases of flour albus in females falls particularly under the province of this restorative; speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humors, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, and strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverence in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

And infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after small pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth; never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Damask Lip Salve

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This most excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimmonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using; being the most speedy, effectual and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor maketh oath, that this ointment does not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, and on infants newly born. Price 3-4ths of a dollar each box.

Patent Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of Venereal complaints of every description: An extensive trial of near four years, has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the brink of the grave by the improper administration of mercury.

Within this period upwards of eight thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given, a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Infallible ague and fever drops.

A long eulogium on the virtues of this medicine is unnecessary, as the money will be returned if the patient is not relieved, it never having failed in many thousand cases, not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than a bottle and numbers not half a bottle.

Dr. Hahn's celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills.

Which have been uniformly successful in the cure of bilious and malignant fevers, and in all disorders of the head, stomach and bowels.

Gowland's Genuine Lotion—Curch's Cough Drops—Anderson's Pill's, &c.

☞ Take notice, the above valuable medicines, are sold in Philadelphia by William Young Birch, stationer, No. 17, south second street, and by no one else in the city. Likewise observe that the signature of Lee and Co. (the general agents for the United States) is pasted on the outside of each without which they cannot be genuine.

Purchasers by the dozen or groce will receive a liberal allowance by applying to Lee and Co. Baltimore

March 28. m&t4w

GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THE PROPRIETORS

Of the Pittsburgh Glass Works,

HAVING procured a sufficient number of the most approved European Glass Manufacturers, and having on hand a large stock of the best Materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleasure of assuring the public, that window glass of a superior quality and of any size, from 7 by 9, to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the shortest notice. Glass of larger sizes for other purposes, may also be had, such as for pictures, coach glasses, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may also be had, together with pocket flasks, pickling jars, apothecary's shop furniture, or other hollow ware—the whole at least 25 per cent. lower than articles of the same quality brought from any of the sea ports of the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on sale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to JAMES O'HARA or ISAAC CRAIG, or at the Store of Messrs PRATHER and SMILIE, in Market-Street, Pittsburgh.

March 4, tu&tf.

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chesnut, near Sixth street, directly opposite CONGRESS HALL.

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chesnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Berge subject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum.

The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

No. 198, Chesnut st. next door to the premises.

march 5 tu.th sat f

MRS. BECK,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Philadelphia, that she opens her MORNING SCHOOL for Geography and History on the 4th of April, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Any young Ladies may attend, as well as those already under tuition.

Fifth Street, opposite State House Yard.

N. B.—A FEW LOTS to be let at Frankford. Enquire as above.

March 25. ¶eo3t.

This Day Published,

By J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut Street,

(Price 25 Cents)

THE

Death of General Washington.

A POEM.

In imitation of the manner of Ossian.

By Rev. JOHN B. LINN, A. M.

Minister of the First Presbyterian Congregation of Philadelphia.

☞ Mr. Chaudron's Oration will be published on Monday morning.

March 15. d.

JUST COME TO HAND,

And for sale at

W. YOUNG, J. & J. CRUKSHANK, AND THOMAS DOBSON'S BOOKSTORES,

A POEM,

Sacred to the memory of

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Late President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States.

Adapted to the 22d February 1800.

BY *RICHARD ALSOP.*

march 26.

NOTICE.

A CERTIFICATE of one Share of the Bank of the United States, No. 29120, in the name of Lewis Peter Quirtyn, and a Certificate of two Shares of the said Bank, No 29119, in the name of George James Cholmondely, Earl of Cholmondely, were forwarded from New-York by the Chesterfield British Packet for Falmouth, which was captured by the French, and the Certificates lost or destroyed, and for which application is made at said Bank for the renewal thereof, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

February 21. d3m.

TO BE LET,

THE LOT,

At the north-east corner of Arch and Ninth streets,

Now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Busby, as a Board Yard.

☞ Enquire at No. 218 Arch street.

March 17. 3tawtf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL VALUABLE

BUILDING LOTS,

Near the corner of Arch and Ninth streets.

ALSO,

To be Sold or Let,

A number of excellent Pasture Lots,

On the Wissahickon road, about half a mile from the city.

** Enquire at No. 28 North Fifth street.

November 15. d6trawtf

Taxes of Lycoming County.

JOHN KIDD, Treasurer,

BY Direction of the *Commissioners* of Lycoming county, attends at Philadelphia to receive the Taxes assessed upon unseated Lands in that County, from the holders thereof, in this City. Those who have filed with the Commissioners, statements of their Lands, are requested to call upon him, to know the amount of Taxes thereon, and pay them; otherwise, before his leaving the City, they will be put into the hands of the Sheriff for collection, agreeably to the act for raising county rates and levies Those who have not filed statements of their lands with the Commissioners, and are desirous of having it done, to prevent sales without previous personal Notice, may file with the above Treasurer, their lists, stating the quantities returned, number and dates of the warrants and names of the warrantees, under which they hold their lands. He will attend at Mr. Joseph Hardy's No 98, Market street for this purpose until the 18th instant.

November 9.

DESERTED,

FROM the United States Frigate Philadelphia, DAVID DEVINE, by trade a Shoemaker, born in Ireland, 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion and hair—also,

WATSON LUDLOW, by trade a Shoemaker, born in New-Jersey, 33 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair and complexion. Whoever will take up said Deserters and deliver them on board the said frigate, shall receive ten dollars reward for each, and reasonable charges.

March 12. 3tawtf.

Three Cents Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber on the evening of the 28th inst. a bound Servant GIRL, named Elizabeth Howchel, had on and took with her three different changes of garment and money, proud, bold and impudent, a noted lyar; any person apprehending her shall be entitled to the above reward—no cows or charges will be paid.

N. B. She had 2 years and some months to serve.

DANIEL FITZPATRICK.

Goshen Township, Chester County, July 29.

august 6 3awtf

Foreign Intelligence.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday January 28.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

Lord Grenville moved the order of the day for taking into consideration his Majesty's message; which being read, together with the message itself, and the titles of the papers referred to in it;

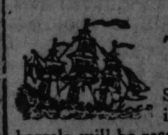
His lordship observed, that the conduct of his majesty's ministers in this great object was so perfectly conformable with the views so often expressed from the throne, so often approved by the house, and conveyed in its addresses to the sovereign, that it would have been unnecessary for him to urge any preliminary observation in support of his motion, if it were not that by neglecting to do so he might be supposed to entertain any doubts upon a subject respecting which, of all others, he had the smallest question. Indeed, he should esteem it wholly superfluous to employ any arguments with the majority of their lordships, who always held the same sentiments which influenced the government of this country in all its proceedings through this important contest; and as to those who, in spite of every danger, were neither warned by events, nor influenced by reasoning, he despaired of being able to convince them by any thing which he could say. There were other principles which should be kept in mind while investigating the subject: First, whether it was expedient at this time to enter upon a negociation—2dly, whether such negociation was likely to lead to peace—and 3dly, if it should terminate in a peace, whether there was any security that it would be faithfully maintained on the part of the enemy. Some people he knew, were ready to express an opinion, that, whatever may be the government of France, or whatever its dispositions, still it was for the interest of the country to entertain negociations, because if they did not succeed, no injury would be done, and if they ended in a peace, the whole of our object would actually be gained. These, however, were only the sentiments of very short-sighted politicians. To enter into a treaty, without considering the character, views, and dispositions of the government treated with, never was, and, in the nature of things, never could be done with wisdom or security. But in the present instance, to agree to a negociation, not only would be productive of no advantageous effect for ourselves, but might effectually serve the purpose of the enemy, by lowering the high tone, and relaxing the energy of this country, at the same time that it would deprive it of the friendship and confidence of those allies, who justly considered Great Britain as the support and firm bulwark of all Europe. The same motives which influenced those in the administration of affairs when forced into this war, and which unremittingly continued to actuate them through the whole of its progress, continued at this moment to operate as forcibly as ever; and so far from being induced to alter any former opinions in consequence of the overtures and professions lately made, they served only to confirm them more strongly in their fixed, and the trusted immutable principles. They could not rely upon vague and empty professions against the evidence of facts, and convinced as they and all Europe had, unfortunately, been of the enormous and continued aggressions and crimes of the French government heretofore; it was natural for them to examine whether the government which at present had the ascendency, was ready to reprobate the conduct of its predecessors. Instead of this, however, they found that the present government of France, not only justified all former proceedings, but even incorporated and identified themselves, in that respect, with those which went before them. The French minister, Mr. Talleyrand, even went so far as to hold out a challenge on this head, as if it were a disputable point, and it was with some degree of unwillingness that he was induced to take up any of their lordships time, in adverting to positions that had so often before been refuted. In his letter, M. Talleyrand says—"Very far from its being France which provoked it (the war)—she had, it must be remembered, from the commencement of her revolution, solemnly proclaimed her *love of peace, and her disinclination to conquests; her respect for the independence of all governments.*" That she proclaimed all this, he was very ready to admit, but in order to discover the true genius and active spirit of her revolution it was necessary to examine how far her conduct corresponded with her professions. In the first place, then, it was singular to remark, that this government, so much in love with peace, had, for the last eight years, been actually at war with every kingdom, nation, and state in Europe, with the exception only of two—namely, Denmark and Sweden; and even those two kingdoms were so little exempted from their oppressions and depredations, that the ministers of both courts had lately been recalled from Paris. This, then, was sufficient to exemplify her *love of peace.* The next consideration was how far it had shewn its *disinclination* to *conquests.* After having made this declaration, the first successes of the French arms manifested its sincerity by the decree of the 19th of November, which was in fact a declaration of war against every nation, the principal object of which was to excite the people against their rulers; and this was invariably the principle upon which she acted, under every form whatever, to the present moment. With the utmost perfidy, in defiance of every treaty, and without the smallest provocation, she fell upon and conquered all the smaller States that surrounded her. Was not Switzerland a conquest? Was not Holland a conquest? And was the Cisalpines and other republics, which happily subsisted no longer, any other than a conquest? In short, every state that surrounded her was in a greater or less degree conquered, with the exception of Great Britain, which was secured by a barrier which, he trusted, would separate them forever. As to her *respect for the Independence* of other governments, it was precisely on a level with her other declarations; for no sooner did her arms enable her to gain possession of Savoy, the Netherlands and other places, but she immediately hastened to annex them to the republic by indissoluable ties, if it was possible that such ties could be indissoluable. In former wars it frequently happened that nations committed aggressions, and even made conquests upon their neighbours, at the same time that they respected their national independence; but the system of France ever has, and ever must be, as long as she shall be directed by revolutionary principles, the total overthrow of every established government. It would be unnecessary to cite particular instances while the face of Europe exhibited so many deplorable examples of the influence of this principle. The French minister, however, asserted, that, were it not for the conduct of foreigh powers, *France would have remained faithful to her declarations.* To estimate the value of this argument, it would be sufficient to take a view of that sort of fidelity with which she had performed the engagements she had entered into. He held in his hand a book, in which were enumerated the different treaties with France, concluded from the commence of the revolution to the peace of *Campo Formio.* He believed he should be warranted in saying, those treaties, numerous as they were, had every one been violated by the French; but of this he was confident, that if any person could shew him one which had not been violated by them, he would produce five, or even ten, that had been violated. To go a little farther, he maintained that there was not a treaty the republic had been engaged in, which had not either been abruptly broken off, or continued under such insults towards the other party, as to a spirited nation would be intolerable. Some had been broken off with menaces, some continued under indignities, and such as were concluded afterwards, violated. These insults indeed, in them, were consummate wisdom, if any thing could be called wisdom which had so foul an object; for they tended to degrade the governments of all Europe in the eyes of those whose affairs they were to administer. Amongst these instances, he believed would not be forgotten, the negociation at Paris and at Lisle; in the first of which, our ambassador was ordered from Paris, because he would not immediately state the terms of the negociation; and in the second, sent off with equal contumely, because he would not consent to agree to whatever terms they might propose. This event happened at the crisis of one of their revolutions, and was sufficient to shew how much their relations with foreign powers depended on the caprice or characters of the men who rapidly succeed each other in the direction of their affairs. To shew their want of faith in the observance of treaties, he would revert to that concluded with the king of Prussia, which fixed a demarcation of neutrality for the north of Europe. It was evident to every one, that while France was at war with so formidable a power as the Emperor of Germany, and while yet they retained Holland in a state of absolute subjection, to the exclusion of the family which had the hereditary management of its affairs, nothing was of more importance to it, than to court and preserve the friendship of the king of Prussia. Yet, with all these inducements to restrain the violence of the republic, she violated the treaty with Prussia, by demanding a contribution from Hamburg, a neutral state, which was within the line of demarcation, and which gave it no offence whatever. What rendered this infraction the more glaring, was, that the contribution was intended to enable France to make war upon these countries which were at the same time protecting the commerce of Hamburgh, and maintaining its neutrality.—With Sardinia, also, the republic had concluded a treaty of peace, purchased at a considerable price, which, however, did not prevent its armies from invading that country, seizing upon the citadel of Turin, and afterwards obliging the king to become a fugitive and a wanderer, and without any other plea than that his dominions were necessary for the convenience of their military operations. The first treaty they concluded was with the duke of Tuscany; but in defiance of the most solemn obligations, they afterwards forcibly took possession of Leghorn; plundered the inhabitants, and only evacuated the place in consideration of a sum of money extorted under the pretence of having protected the people whom they pillaged; and which money was paid by the government of Tuscany. Notwithstanding all this they soon invaded the country again, and compelled the grand duke to fly from his dominions. They were under a similar treaty with the sovereign of Naples, and from the time of signing it had never desisted from committing some act of hostility. All this he bore, till they obliged the miserable republic of Rome, which had no other territory than the little districts which surrounded it, to declare war against that comparatively powerful monarch; and under the pretext of affording assistance to its allies, expelled him from his country. His Lordship then went into a long and circumstantial enumeration of their infractions of treaties, and the advantages they took of the suspension of arms in the smaller states of Italy and Germany, and particularly of their shameful pillage of the friendly dukedom of Modena, which they afterwards annexed to their creature, the Cisalpine republic. Switzerland had presented a striking instance of their perfidy, cruelty, and ingratitude; inhabited by a happy, peaceful, unsuspecting race of men, who could not, he believed, have been reduced under so degrading a yoke, but for the suspension of hostilities, which left them unprovided for repelling so formidable an attack. Thus was that neutral and quiet people now obliged to endure the calamities of war in a more severe degree, than had been experienced by any other nation. His Lordship then pictured the circumstances under which Rome had been compelled to adopt the revolution which the French government proposed to it. The republican ambassador in that city, and their Lordships could not forget who that ambassador was, (the brother of Buonaparte) fomented an insurrection in the Roman capital, which the troops of the government were called out to repress. This was construed into an offence which all the humiliations of the reverend old man, who wished to avert the misfortunes which he saw preparing for himself and his people, were not sufficient to do away. It was, however, expiated in the destruction of the government, and the death of the aged pontiff, under circumstances, in a place which must characterise his persecutors, who now affected to make him the object of regard and veneration. The Genoese too, as well as the Venetians, whose great fault was too much to befriend the ambitious views of France, and without whose assistance it could not have succeeded in the conquest of Italy, have shared the same fate as the other powers, who thought themselves protected by treaties. The Venetians were encouraged to enter into a war in which they had no interest. The French army entered into their territory under the avowed pretence of protecting them from the ambition of the house of Austria: after which they basely gave them up, bound hands and feet, that very power against whom they pretended to guard them. But let their Lordships look further for a moment even to those governments which were of their own creation; and first to the Cispine. It was proposed that a treaty of commerce and alliance should be concluded between that new state and the French Republic. This was objected to by the Cisalpine council of Elders, and what was the consequence? Twenty-one members of that council were immediately imprisoned, not by a general, or a minister, mistaking perhaps, the instructions of his constituents, but by an order of the French executive directory, as being influenced by the artifices and manœuvres of its enemies. There was not a country with which France had formed any nominal treaty of alliance which was not, in fact, a conquest, unless Spain may be excepted: which, however, was placed with regard to the republic, in a state very little short of subjection.—How then did it conduct itself in regard to those allied states of Spain and Holland? When France, by the great reduction of its navy, thought proper to resort to the system of sitting out privateers to commit acts of piracy on any vessel they might meet, Spain and Holland found themselves even in a worse situation than the open enemies of the republic; for not only were the vessels of those two allied states seized on indiscriminately, but even Consuls established in the ports of Spain and Holland, with powers to condemn such ships as these privateers had captured. The United States of America were not exempted from the effects of this system, and in their own defence were obliged to commence hostilities. After retorting upon the British government the charge of aggression, Talleyrand went on to say that "that assailed on all sides, the republic could not but extend universally the efforts of her defence.' There was something in this phrase which seemed to imply more than could be well conveyed in the translation, and it seemed to have been *jargoned* for the purpose of insinuating something which the French minister either dared not or did not think it prudent openly to avow. The French words were—*La Republique a du porter paritous les efforts de sa defensive.* If he did not greatly misconceive the secret meaning of this expression, it implied something more monstrous and horrible than had entered into the system even of French morality even under the reign of Robespierre.—What he collected from it was this, that if France felt herself aggrieved by one power, she held herself justified in inflicting upon any other, the punishment of such oppression. It is certain that Egypt did not enter into any coalition, nor commit any act of hostility against France, yet France, thinking herself aggrieved by what she called the coalition, found it a perfectly justifiable thing to revenge herself upon Egypt. Should England therefore at this time conclude a peace with France, the continuance of that peace could not, according to this doctrine, depend upon the fidelity of England in the observance of that treaty, but upon the Mamelukes of Egypt, or any other person who, by giving offence to the republic of France, should afford it another occasion, to "extend *universally* the efforts of her defence." He was almost ashamed, he said, to waste the time of their Lordships, in defending this country, from the charge of being the aggressor. Those who thought proper to be the allies of the French upon this question were in the habit of confounding dates as well as facts. They had forgot that the continental war was commenced in 1792, and that it was not till the next year that England found itself compelled to take a share in the contest. Previous to this, M. Chauvelin was sent as Minister to Great Britain; and after the French king had accepted the constitution, M. Talleyrand, then ex-bishop of Autun was joined with him in the mission—The kings of England and France had formerly been rivals; but when his misfortunes came on, the latter monarch could only view the former in the light of a friend, and possibly a protector. It was therefore natural to suppose that any letters he wrote under such unhappy circumstances would be couched in the most amicable language; but the letters which accredited M. Talleyrand were not written by that monarch himself, but by the jacobin party which then directed the government. Yet it was remarkable that even in the very letters the French monarch was made to thank the king of England for not having entered into the views of the coalition which was then supposed to exist. M. Chauvelin also in his dispatches represented it, not as the professions that were made to him, but as his own opinion, that the British government was averse to countenance hostile designs. In respect to the so much talked of coalition, it was necessary that he should declare himself explicitly. As to the final coalition of Pilnitz, it was absolutely chimerical, and never had existence. The treaty of Pilnitz was not a coalition of sovereigns against France, but a simple declaration which was purely of a defensive nature, and when it first began to be spoken of, and complained of by the French, the ministers of this country in foreign courts received instructions to employ their utmost endeavors to prevent it. So also, when the mediation of Great Britain was called for, the government of the country declined it, still cherishing the hope, that by observing a neutrality, it might be enabled to preserve peace. Peace was undoubtedly, under most circumstances, the more desirable thing for this and perhaps for any other country; and he was not so framed as to be insensible of the calamities which were sure to follow the interruption of it: but there was also one thing still more desirable than even peace itself, which was this security and preservation of the blessings we already enjoy. This and an over ruling necessity were causes which compelled this country to enter into the war. He trusted their lordships would not think that he would be forward in giving a false relation of such things as must have fallen within his own knowledge; and he unequivocally declared, that every means were taken to preserve peace with France, so much so that he was now of opinion England remained too long a quiet and unconcerned spectator of the events upon the continent. This, however, did not rest entirely upon his testimony: for it was notorious to all Europe, that as soon as Louis the XVIth. had accepted the constitution, the emperor Leopold determined to detach himself even from the terms of the former declaration, had acted so far upon this principle, that when war was commenced against his son, the reigning emperor, those parts of the Austrian possessions which lay most contiguous to France, were speedily over run in consequence of having no sufficient army to protect them. Having thus far adverted to the general arguments employed by the French minister, and shewed, as he trusted, that there was nothing in the principles of the present government or constitution of France which differed materially, in relation to foreign powers, from those entertained by the former ones; he proceeded to examine the security that was to be met with in the personal disposition which the person now at the head of the government was said to have always shewn for the establishment of a general peace. He was aware that there were persons in this country so extremely tender of the characters of our enemies, as to think it highly impolitic that any thing should be said at which they could take offence; yet these same persons felt not the same delicacy in regard to the many calumnies and reproaches which the enemy had lavished on the government of this country; yet in the best periods of our history in the speeches from the throne, or in the addresses of the parliament there was no scruple observed in what we conceive to be the language of truth. Such was the practice in the reign of Louis XIV. and it was singular at the present time, that while gentlemen here were afraid of giving offence, the parties concerned received all those expressions with the utmost degree of indifference, and were not in the least intimidated from offering us overtures of negociation. Such motives, he hoped, would never have any weight with a British Senate; and he, for one, was determined to speak what his real sentiments, as well as his duty suggested to him. In treating of Buonaparte, it was not a private character which came under their consideration, but the character of a man who, for the last three years bore a conspicuous part in the great events which must come under their contemplation. They were 1st to consider his personal character; and 2dly, what were the dispositions he ever manifested towards the faithful fulfillment of the treaties he concluded. His first appearance, he believed, upon the theatre of revolution was, when with the mouth of the cannon he contributed to establish for a while the constitution of 1793. which he since overthrew at the point of the bayonet. Perhaps he was then the only officer in France who could be found to execute such a commission. The next time he appeared was at the head of the army of Italy, where his conduct certainly gave little promise which could induce this country to think that his disposition was much inclinable to peace, or that he was particularly observable of the faith of treaties. If Sardinia, if Tuscany, if Venice, if Genoa were deceived and undone by their reliance on the faith of treaties—it was to Buonaparte they owed it. If the destruction of the liberties of Switzerland, and the massacre of the people was proposed—it was done by Buonaparte, who now employed the same general Brune, at the head of 60,000 men, to shed the blood of the Royalists in the departments, as he had before done that of the peaceable and inoffensive inhabitants of the cantons. After enumerating the various cruelties and perfidies of the conqueror of Italy in Europe, his lordship said, that the next step was to follow him into Egypt, where, omitting the abominable massacre of the garrison and people of Alexandria, the sacrilegious declaration of the French being the true mussulmen, and the innumerable atrocities committed, and deceptions attempted, sufficiently evinced the principles entertained and relied upon by this military usurper. His own letters and those of the persons in the highest employments under him in the Egyptian expedition, as appeared by the intercepted correspondence, particularly that of Pouffielgue, sufficiently shewed the policy of making peace, if possible with England, in hopes to embroil it with those allies of which it is now the principal support. The present overtures seemed to be a part of that policy, notwithstanding which he doubted whether it would be the interest of Buonaparte to conclude a peace with this country—That he would find it to be his interest to have an armistice for a while, was sufficiently apparent. It would as long as it lasted restore the commerce of the republic. It would open its now blocked up ports to receive provisions and naval stores of every kind. It would set the remnant of the French navy at liberty to sail from one port to another, and fortify places which were now accessible. It would give the means of recruiting the armies in the interior in such a manner as may completely destroy all the hopes entertained by the Royalists, and, what is also an important consideration, it creates distrust and disagreement between the allies. But, on the other hand, when he came to think of a general peace, he could see no interest the French Consul could have in concluding it. The armies now acting on the frontiers, having no farther employment, they must necessarily be brought into the interior of the Republic, and the history of all military despotisms shewed that too great a number of troops always led to their subversion from one part of the nation to the other. The usurpation of Buonaparte was only sustained by military violence, and when other armies were introduced, the same temptation might be offered by others which brought him to the helm of affairs. On the stability of such a government, on the character, caprice, even of a Chieftain placed in such a situation, it was impossible for any established government to have any prudent reliance. The usurper, to disengage him from the danger of the army, must always keep them in a state of warfare to divert their attention from his personal concerns. With this view, whatever may be the immediate objects of Buonaparte, no dependance could be placed on the sincerity of his overtures, supposing that in other respects, negociation was advisable. In order to judge of the good disposition of this man towards England, he would recall their attention to the treaty of Campio Formio, the articles of which were remitted by him to the Executive Directory by his confidential friends and agents Monge and Berthier, who are now employed by him in the first offices of the State. On that occasion Monge in his speech to the Directory declared that the termination of the war, upon the Continent, would leave them at liberty to employ the whole of their efforts for the destruction of Great Britain, as the governments of England and France were incompatible with each other, and could not exist together. Such was the language of Monge, and such, no doubt, were the sentiments of the first consul, Buonaparte. He before observed that the existence of the present constitution in France depended on the life of its present ruler, and in the event of his death, who had we to treat with? The persons he employed in the principal offices of the state, were men hackneyed in the most monstrous crimes of the most monstrous periods of the French revolution; men who had acted as judges, as jurors, and as executioners in the criminal tribunals of Robespierre. Little expectation then could be formed from the disposition of Buonaparte, still less could be entertained from the dispositions of his political associates. After demonstrating that whatever may be the clamour of French adherents—in this country, the government never intended that the restoration of the ancient line of French princes should be the *sine qua non* of a peace with France, his lordship reminded the house of that period when this country was deserted by all its allies, when the whole forces of France had no other view or object but the destruction of Great Britain; when much of our force was employed in suppressing a rebellion in Ireland; and if under such circumstances the Parliament of this country, trusting to its own resources, had determined to abide every chance of war, he made no doubt but in the present moment, when its successes and that of its allies, were sufficient to animate its hopes, and place it in a situation to demand terms of advantage and security it would manifest that, as it had already shewn itself ready to meet the proportion of the extent, so would it now exhibit its readiness to meet the duration of its dangers.

To be Rented,

AND immediate possession given, if required, a new two story Brick House and Kitchen, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road to Newtown. Enquire of the Printer.

march 27 dtf.

FOR ST. THOMAS's,



THE SHIP

Thomas Chalkley,

Thomas Kenny, Master.

Sails fast and expected to depart in six or eight days, 3 or 400 barrels will be received on freight, if speedy application be made.

For which or passage apply to

MOORE WHARTON,

No. 111 South Water street.

March 22 dtf

MISS BROADHURST

Respectfully informs her Friends and the Public that she intends having

A CONCERT

AND

RECITATIONS,

AT THE MERCHANT'S COFFEE-HOUSE,

On Thursday evening, 3d April.

PART FIRST.

Overture — Haydn
Glee, 3 voices. "Ask why a Blush," — Taylor.
Duett, "How sweet is the morning." [Carr] — mr. Carr and miss Broadhurst.
Song, "When war begins," [Shield] — mr. Darley.
Recitation, "mrs. Thrale's three warnings," — mr. Bernard.
Song, "Primroses deck." (Linley) — mrs Warrel.
Concerto Violin — mr. Gillingham.
Song, "Let me wander, &c. or let the merry bells," — miss Broadhurst.
Chorus, "And young and old come forth to pay," — Handel.

PART SECOND.

Overture, Circe and Ulysses, — Taylor.
Song, "Pity then my tortured heart," (Gordon) — mrs Oldmixon
Duett, "Together let us range," (Dr. Boyce) — mr. Taylor and miss Broadhurst.
Recitation, "a dramatic vision, or the court of Thespes." — mr Bernard
Song, "The spirits of the blest," (Carr) — miss Broadhurst
Sonata Piano Forte — mr. Rainagle.
Comic Song, "I wonder at you," (Taylor) — mr. Taylor
Comic Glee, "Wives and husbands," Hook

To begin precisely at 7 o'clock.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Bar Room of the Coffee House, at Chalk's Circulating Library, No. 75, North Third Street, and at Willig's Musical Magazine, Market-street.

march 31 — d4t.

BALL POSTPONED.

MR. FRANCIS

AT the request of his Scholars has postponed his Ball, which was to have been on Tuesday the 1st of April to a future day.

N. B.—Mr. F. begs leave to remind his Scholars and the public in general, that after the 1st of April he will remove his School to Harmony Court. Days of Tuition for the present week, Thursday and Saturday at the usual hours.

march 31. — d

Philadelphia Academy.

SAMUEL MAGAW, D. D.

Rector of St. Paul's church, and formerly Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania,

AND

JAMES ABERCROMBIE, A.M.

One of the Assistant Ministers of Christ church and St. Peter's,

INTEND TO OPEN,

On Tuesday the 15th of next month, (April)

An Academy,

CONSISTING OF

1. AN English School, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Elocution, and Natural History.

2d. A Mathematical School, in which will be taught Writing, Arithmetic, Mercantile Accounts, Geography and the use of the Globes, Geometry and Trigonometry, with their application to Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c.—Also, the Principles of Mechanics, Algebra and Fluxions.

3d. A Classical School, in which will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages, in conjunction with Chronology, Civil History, Rhetoric, and the Institutes of Moral Science.

A well grounded conviction of the expediency of the foregoing plan, has been our principal inducement to undertake it. When it is considered that this populous and flourishing Metropolis contains only one Public Institution on an extensive plan, and that many of our youth are obliged to resort to other States, to receive even a Grammar-School Education, the Seminary now proposed, will, we trust, be regarded as eminently useful.

Actuated by these considerations, many gentlemen, friends to Science, and to Literary Establishments, have urged, with great warmth, the present undertaking, and excited the most flattering expectations of its success.

Thus encouraged by the countenance and promised aid of liberal men, no less than by a firm persuasion that well-regulated Academies have a most important influence upon manners, habits, and principles; it will be our earnest endeavor so to conduct this Seminary of Learning, as to subserve the great Interests of Religion and Morality, to promote Decorum of Behaviour-Correctness of Taste, Liberality of Sentiment, and every other attribute of an ingenuous mind, which, in connection with good principles, and sound literature, constitute the distinguished ornaments of the gentleman, and the scholar.

The building, engaged for this Academy, though affording excellent accommodation, will be relinquished for a more central situation, if such a change should be found necessary.

A master of distinguished abilities will be procured to conduct the Mathematical Department.

Persons desirous to be employed as TUTORS in this Seminary, are requested to apply, without delay, to either of the subscribers, to whom also *Parents* wishing to send their children, will please to make application.

SAMUEL MAGAW,
No. 94 Arch Sreet.
JAMES ABERCROMBIE,
No. 101 Pine Street.

Philad. March 28.

THE HEALTH OFFICE

Is removed to No. 141 South Front Street,
Near the Drawbridge.

April 2. — d2w

QUESTIONS

To Merchants, Store keepers, and Tradesmen in general, &c.

1st. PRAY Gentlemen, is a perfect standard of discount, or interest, calculated on every dollar (without exception) from 1 to 2000, from one day to sixty-four days inclusive, of any value, whether used as a standard, or as a check upon the enquirers' own calculations.

2d Is it of any importance to know the best methods of computing the exchanges, between this country and the principal maritime trading place in Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Prussia, Poland, Germany, Holland, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, Italy, in several of the Windward and Leeward West India Islands, and many ports in the East Indies?

3d Is a table of all the coins and monies of account in the places aforesaid, of any use?

4th Are the coins and monies of account in the aforesaid places, when reduced to dollars and cents, of any service?

5th Is a table of compound interest of any utility?

6th Is the table by which the banks determine the value of gold, desirable?

7th Is the amount of Interest, accurately calculated for each month from one to twelve months, and on every dollar (without exception) from 1 to 2000, of any value?

8th Is a table of all the post towns in the United States, and rates of postage therewith, of any use?

9th Will not all these together make a book, as generally useful and convenient as ever entered a counting house or store?

10th Will not the whole, when comprised in a quarto volume of from 200 to 225 pages, be worth two dollars?

And lastly, Is the person, who at the expence of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS undertakes to perform *upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand calculations of Interest*, and of giving all the preceding information to the public *in the most compete manner*, deserving of your Encouragement and Support?

If the answer is in the affirmative, you are individually and respectfully invited to subscribe in one of the specimen books, exhibited at the City Tavern, Hardy's Hotel, Francli's Hotel, the Indian Queen, Dunwoody's Tavern, the Franklin Head, and at the George.

It is proper to state, that the work will not be executed unless *fifteen hundred subscribers* are obtained? for four thousand dollars is too much to hazard.

NOTHING IS TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, neither will it be expected of subscribers to take the work when published, if it is not delivered rigorously conformable to my agreements with the public, expressed in the conditions affixed to the specimen books, each of which consists of six detached pages of the work.

I am, with respect,
Gentlemen,
Your humble servant,
JOHN ROWLETT,
Accountant, Bank of North America.

POSTSCRIPT.

The work is dedicated, by permission, to the President and Directors of the Bank of North America, and has already received the patronage of JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States; of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate; of a large number of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; and of the Presidents and Directors of the different Banks unanimously. *The Specimen Book in the Bank of North America, is filling very fast with subscriptions*, some for 2 copies, some for 3 copies, and some for 5 copies, *and I take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging all favours.*

‡*‡ Gentlemen having business at either of the Banks may subscribe there as well as at the Taverns, &c. already mentioned.

Copy right secured according to act of Congress,
March 10. — d2eTf

Just Arrived,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

THE CARGO

OF THE SHIP PHILADELPHIA,

Theodore Bliss, Commander, from Bengal.

CONSISTING OF

An assortment of Piece Goods
Sugars of the first quality,
And 200 qr. chests of superior quality Hyson Teas.

Willings & Francis, and
Thomas & John Clifford.

March 17. — d.

Good Wages

WILL be given to two or three persons to wait upon gentlemen for their subscription to Rowlett's Tables of Discount and Exchanges. Apply at No. 19 (opposite the Sugar House) Christ Church alley.

N. B—None but persons of genteel address and activity need apply.

april 2 — 3t

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE,

Two very valuable Farms,

SITUATED

IN the township of Springfield, and county of Burlington, containing about two hundred acres each. The Woodland and Meadow, of which there is a sufficient quantity, is not inferior to any in the State.

To attract the notice of persons residing within the county of Burlington, desirous of purchasing good land, 'tis only necessary to mention that these farms are parts of that excellent tract of 1200 acres lately owned by Samuel Bullus.

The terms of sale will be made convenient to the purchaser and may be known by applying to the subscribers. Those who may wish to view the land, will please to call on William or Israel Shinn, the present occupants.

SAMUEL HOUGH,
JOSEPH McILWAINE,
Attornies in fact for John Bullus and Ruth Bullus.

Burlington, New Jersey,
March 12, 1800. — d1m

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late house of *Irwin & Bryson*, of Lexington, Kentucky, are hereby informed, that a dividend of such monies of that firm, as have been received by the subscriber, will be made on the twentieth day of April next, among those creditors who shall have before that time furnished their accounts properly attested to

WILSON HUNT.
Acting assignee.

March 15. — dt20

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 3.

CARD

To Mr. Thomas Cooper.

THE AMERICANS feel themselves vastly obliged to Mr. Cooper for having taken the pains to come all the way across the Atlantic to teach them, poor, ignorant and simple as they are, how to govern themselves, and to take care of their liberties, threatened with *absolute annihilation* by the rulers of their own choice. As they deem themselves however, past the age of minority, and able to manage their own affairs, without the aid of European guardians, they would inform Mr. Cooper that the interference of officious foreigners in their concerns, is not so highly pleasing to them as he seems to imagine; and that when this interference is attended with insult, they are not so tame as to stifle all resentment. They beg leave to hint to Mr. Cooper that his room is more agreeable than his company; and they doubt not, if he will take himself off, to his own country, his sovereign will reward him with a station among the heroes of *Botany Bay*, high, conspicuous and permanent as his merits deserve.

MR. FENNO,

Governor Mc. Kean in the prosecution of his new fangled revolutionary system, has thought it expedient to supercede Daniel Stroud, Esq late Prothonotary, &c. of Northampton County, by the appointment of Henry Spering, Esq late Sheriff.

Upon what principle this arbitrary and very extraordinary exercise of his Excellency's official power was predicated, is with many people a subject of doubt and conjecture. It cannot be pretended, that Mr Spering is in any possible respect, as well qualified to execute the duties of those appointments as Mr. Stroud.

Has then the integrity of Mr. Spering's official conduct *hitherto* shone so conspicuously as to entitle him to greater confidence than the other? Have the services of Mr SPERING, and his ANCESTORS, during the revolutionary conflict been of so meritorious a nature as to require that his talents, such as they are, should be "brought from retirement into the public employment?" Are the political principles of this man marked with such a degree of decision, as to warrant a conclusion that the republican interest would be promoted by his promotion? Did the general voice of the respectable part of the country, render the measure indispensable? Or did the boasted republican principle of rotation in office, require that Mr. Stroud should be removed at the end of sixteen months?

Sir, no man acquainted with the circumstances, who values his reputation, will be hardy enough to answer in the affirmative, to any of the foregoing interrogatories.—In truth, the motives by which his Excellency has been influenced, in this instance, are such (to speak temperately) as are perfectly incompatible with that dignity of conduct which ought to distinguish the Chief Magistrate—and although it may be perhaps impossible to tarnish the administration of this great first servant of the sovereign people; it is certainly proper to develope the contemptible policy by which, on this occasion he has been actuated.

Previous to the last election, the Republicans of Northampton (as they call themselves) or more correctly speaking, the friends of M'Kean were divided into two parties, which were respectively designated by the titles of MUSHROOMS and TOADSTOOLS—of these the former was by far the most numerous and respectable sect.

The great prudence and strict propriety of Mr Stroud's conduct during the electioneering campaign, together with his acknowledged official ability and *integrity*, did not fail to interest the MUSHROOMS warmly in his behalf—They constituted nearly two thirds of his Excellency's partizans in that county, and with an intimate knowledge of the respective merit of Mr. Stroud and Mr. Spering, they were Mr. Stroud's active and decided friends. Of the sincerity and extent of their friendship, the Governor is in possession of ample testimony from respectable witnesses, no *venal mercenary* AFFIDAVIT MEN.

But unfortunately for Mr. Stroud in this respect, his elder brother major John Stroud, not having the fear of republican despotism before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the true spirit of independence, did openly, honestly and unremittingly advocate and endeavour by all just and honourable means to promote the Election of JAMES ROSS, Esq of Pittsburgh! This was a "rank offence" which admitted of no atonement, and has afforded his excellency another pretext for gratifying that resentful vindictive spirit which has characterized every stage of his mal-administration. J. C.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 1.

Six per Cent.	16/4
Three per Cent.	9/10
Deferred 6 per Cent.	15/3 to 6
8 per Cent Stock	3¼
BANK United States,	25
—— Pennsylvania,	20
—— North America,	50

Insurance comp. N. A. shares 7 per cent. below par

—— Pennsylvania, shares, 30 per cent. adv.

East-India Company of N. A. 10 per cent advance

Land Warrants, 32 dolls. per 100 acres.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

London,	75 at 30 days
	73 & 74 at 60 à 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 37 à 100 per florin
Hamburgh	30 23 à 100 per Mark Banco.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

The bill to amend the act intituled an act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory N. W. of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentuckey river, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to provide for certain repairs and additions to the Light House at New London; for the support of a Light House at Clarke's point; and for the support and erection of a Light House at Wigwam point; which was read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Sewall, from the committee appointed to confer with the committee of the Senate on their amendment to the bill allowing a drawback of duties on goods exported to New Orleans, which was disagreed to by this house, made report, that it would be proper for the house to recede from their said disagreement. The report was concurred in.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to make further provision for the removal and accommodation of the government of the United States—Mr. Morris in the Chair.

Mr. H. Lee Moved to fill the first blank in the bill, with the words "ten thousand dollars, in addition to the balance remaining on hand" for furnishing the President's house in the city of Washington.

Mr. Rutledge was not willing to appropriate so large a sum without having information of the amount of the balance on hand; and wished the chairman of the committee who reported the bill to state what the balance was.

Mr. Gallatin replied, that the chairman of the committee, (who have been requested to inquire of the proper department, the balance of money remaining unexpended of the former appropriation of 14,000 dols.) not being present, it was impossible for any other member of the committee to state it. Mr. G. said, it had been agreed in the committee that the furniture now in the house of the President should be sold, and the proceeds applied towards furnishing the house in the city of Washington; that now in use being unfit for the purpose.

The committee then rose and obtained leave to sit again.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the execution of the 27th article of the treaty with G. Britain, when.

Mr. Nicholas moved an amendment, providing that any person arrested by virtue of the treaty, should be allowed to prove his being an American Citizen, &c.

The committee rose without taking the question upon it, and the house adjourned.

NEW THEATRE.

To-morrow evening, April 4,

Will be presented, a celebrated Drama, (acted here but once) in five acts, called

THE CASTLE SPECTRE.

Osmond, Mr Cooper—Father Philip, Mr. Bernard—Edric, Mr. Hopkins
Angela, Mrs. Merry.

To which will be added a favorite Farce, in two acts, called

THE SPOILED CHILD.

Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

A COUNTRY SEAT.

FOR SALE,

THAT handsome, Country Seat, belonging to the estate of Adam Zantzinger, deceased; situated on Schuylkill, near Gray's Ferry, containing about 21 acres of land, on which is erected, a large, commodious brick house, three rooms on a floor, with a large piazza. A good barn, coach house, &c. and a pump of excellent water. The buildings are nearly new, and in good condition. There is also on the premises a noted Rock, called Rambo's, which is one of the best landings and fishing places on the river. The garden is large and very productive, as is the remainder of the land which lays high, and commands a beautiful view of both rivers, the city and the neighbourhood.

Possession can be had immediately.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected the premises will be viewed previous to a sale, and the price, terms of payment, &c will be made known by

HENRY ZANTZINGER,
Administrator to said estate, No. 165, Market street.

N. B.—In case the above property is not disposed of at private sale, it will then be sold at the Merchant's Coffee House, on Saturday the 26th inst at 7 o'clock in the evening.

april 3 — mw&f tf

TO BE SOLD.

A COUNTRY SEAT,

ABOUT two miles and a quarter from the Court House, on the Ridge road, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Parker; containing about thirty two-acres, divided into several lots, and in the highest state of cultivation. There is on it a handsome, well finished brick house, almost new, fifty feet front and twenty two feet deep, with a room on a floor, 21 by 22 feet each, and an entry of eight feet between; three good chambers on the second floor, and three garrets well finished and plaistered. In front of the building is a very good piazza. Adjoining the house is a large brick kitchen, 24 by 18 feet, two stories high, with a neat chamber and garret, and a frame kitchen connected with it, one story high, 16 by 18 feet, near which is a pump of the best water for every use. At a small distance is the gardner's house, of brick, two stories high, with a garret, 16 by 20 feet. There are also a good barn, hay house, and a large shed for carriages, an excellent kitchen garden, with apple, peach, pear, cherry and plumb trees, in full bearing strawberries and rasberries, currants and artichokes. At the lower part of the land is a very fine spring of water. The house is insured.

Any person wishing to view the premises is requested to apply at the office of this Gazette.

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april 3 — mw&f tf

PROPOSALS

By WILLIAM COBBETT,

For importing the following periodical publications:

1. The British Critick;
2. The Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine;
3. The Gentleman's Magazine;
4. Le Mercure Britanique, or The British Mercury.

THE *British Critick* is a regular Review of all the works published in Great Britain; it is conducted with great impartiality and ability, and of the numerous publications of the kind which do now appear, and which have appeared in Great Britain; it is universally allowed to be the best.

[*Price 50 Cents.*]

The Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine is as its title seems to indicate, rather more confined, as to the nature of its subjects, but it certainly is not less calculated for extensive utility. This work is divided into four departments: 1 Original Criticism—2 A Review of the other Reviews—3 Occasional Essays, in prose and verse—and 4th, A Monthly Summary of History and Politics. Every six months it has a supplement, containing a review of foreign works, not forgetting those of America. The Anti Jacobin dwells less on subjects which are merely literary and scientific, than on those which have a more immediate influence on society. With a bold and masterly hand, it corrects the blunderings of error, traces the intricate windings of misrepresentation, and strips off the mask of hypocrisy. The avowed champion of the church and the state, it spares the enemies of neither, whether open or secret; and, scorning the pusillanimous defensive, upon which the friends of truth have too long acted, it carries on a continual and vigorous offensive warfare against anarchy, immorality and irreligion, and thus establishes by its uniform conduct, its right to the title it has assumed.

[*Price 50 Cents.*]

The Gentleman's Magazine, a work stamped with the approbation of three score years, consists chiefly, of communications from antiquaries and cultivators, and of original essays, in verse and prose written by the most learned and ingenious men in the kingdom, and embracing by turns, almost every subject interesting to man. The miscellaneous part of the work is followed by a selection of authentick foreign and domestick intelligence, including official reports, state-papers, and an abstract of the proceedings in parliament; next comes a very copious obituary, being not merely a list of deaths, but a valuable series of biography; to which is added, a Meteorological Diary and Table, a Bill of Mortality for London and its environs, a table of the average prices of corn, and of the stocks, for every day in the month: So that this work must ever be an entertaining and useful companion, not only to those who are of the learned professions, commonly so called, but to the merchant, the farmer, and, in short, to every man, whatever may be the subject of his study, or the object of his pursuit.

[*Price 40 Cents.*]

Le Mercure Britannique, or, *British Mercury*; by Monsieur Mallet Du Pan.—This work, of which one number is published every fortnight, in French and in English, commenced in August 1798, and is continued with encreasing spirit and celebrity. It is both *historical* and *critical*; it contains a summary, and is the repository, of all the important events, established facts and public instruments, which relate to the present æra; it investigates points of fact, of politics, and national rights; it extends its view over all the nations of Europe, examines the conduct and discloses the motives of their respective courts; it is in short a brief and comprehensive history of the times, equally remarkable for the elegance of its style, the profundity of its remarks, and the soundness of its principles.

[*Price 50 Cents.*]

These four works comprise every thing useful in the periodical way. Gentlemen may subscribe for all, or for either, of them. The first order is intended to be sent off on the 1st of May next; the successive numbers will be received at New York in two months upon an average after, their publication in London, so that those which are subscribed for on or before the 1st of May, will be received in September; after which they will with very little irregularity, come to hand once a month, the importer having made such arrangements as cannot fail of securing punctuality on the part of his correspondents.

☞ Subscriptions will be received from any part of America, by J. W. FENNO, Philadelphia. No advance is required. The prices are but four cents a number higher than in London.

PRIZE-MONEY!

SHIP GANGES.

DIVIDENDS for the Letter of Marque schooner Reboteuse, and L'Eugenie, the former captured the 5th of August last off St. Barthlomews the latter the 20th of same month off St. Croix, will be paid at the house of Lewis Albertus in Front street, below the Drawbridge, on TUESDAY the 15th inst.

april 3 — dt15

FOR CHARLESTON,

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE BRIG

CYRUS,

WM. DAGGET, jun. *Master*,

WILL sail in six days. For freight or passage apply to the master on board at Walnut Street Wharf, or to

ABRAHAM VAN BEUREN,
No. 109, So. Front street.

FOR SALE,

ON BOARD SAID BRIG,

100 boxes Boston Chocolate
5 pipes Holland Gin
5 hhds and 3 barrels N England Rum
6 cases Essence of Spruce
Wrapping Paper, &c.

march 29. — d6t.

To be Sold or Rented,

THAT large three story HOUSE, No. 44, Pine street, occupied by John Nixon, Esq.—For terms apply at No. 42, next door.

March 26. — dtf

GRASS SEEDS.

Red Clover.
White do.
Timothy.
Saint Foin.
Trefoil.
Burnett.
Lucern.
Herd Grass.
Orchard do.
Rye do.
Rape and Hemp.
} SEEDS.

ALSO,

SHEET COPPER, IRONMONGERY, and PATENT PLOUGHS, which are said to be more durable than any heretofore invented, and found on experience to diminish the labour both of man and beast—

FOR SALE
By THOMAS HOWARD,
No. 40 *South Second Street, Philadelphia.*
February 13. tu&f.8w.

JUST RECEIVED,
From the BOSTON Manufactory,
A QUANTITY OF
WINDOW GLASS,
Of different sizes,
FOR SALE
By ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.

N. B. Any size or sizes that may be wanted cut larger than 18 by 12 can be had from said manufactory, on being ordered; and attention given to forward on any orders that may be left for that purpose—Apply at No. 9, South Water-street, as above.
july 8 dtf

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 6, 1800.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at this Office until the seventh day of April next for cutting out cloathing for the Army of the United States.—The proposals must specify the price required for cutting out each of the several articles, to wit, Horseman's cloaks, regimental coats, vests and overalls.

PROPOSALS will also be received until the seventh day of April next for the delivery of five thousand hats and twenty thousand shirts. The hats to be made of good wool to be well manufactured, full cocked, bound with narrow black binding, the fan or hind part eight inches broad, sides and corners six inches broad.—The shirts to be of linen equal in quality with the pattern article, and to be as well made as he said pattern.

One half of the hats and shirts to be delivered on or before the first day of June next, and the remainder on or before the first day of July next.

Patterns of the several articles may be seen at the Military Stores kept by John Harris, on the wharf between Arch and Race streets.

Security will be required.

JAMES Mc. HENRY,
Secretary of War.
March 7. dtsA.

WATER-OFFICE.

Centre Square, Febeuary 5, 1800.

IN compliance with the instructions of the Committee for watering the city, and with my own inclinations, every possible admittance and information has been given to those citizens who have visited the Works during their progress. The Engines are now arrived, and are immediately to be put up, and it is hoped that it will be thought reasonable and just, both to the Public, and to the Contractor for the Engines, that the workmen should not be interrupted. As a very few months will fully gratify the curiosity of the citizens, by shewing them the Engines in full operation, a temporary exclusion of all visitors from the Engine houses cannot appear improper.

B. H. LATROBE, *Engineer.*
February 13. dtf.

THE UNDERSIGNED,

HIS Swedish Majesty's Consul General, and authorized to transact the Consular Business, for his Majesty the King of Denmark in the United States of America, residing at Philadelphia,

Hereby gives public Notice,

That in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Masters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port in the said States, to call upon him or the Vice Consul, in order to be granted such Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency of the state of the Neutral Commerce and the several Decrees of the Belligerent Powers, render indispensably necessary, and, that any Master of vessels belonging to the respective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally stand responsible for the consequences.

RICHARD SODERSTROM.
Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

About 25 acres of Land,

LAYING on the east side of the Falls Road.—On the East it is bounded by property belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, sen.—on the south, by a road of two perches, and on the north by a lane, which separates it from Mr. M'Call. It is proposed to divide this land into 3 equal parts in order to suit the purchasers.

Also, 31 acres, situated on the west side of Germantown road, adjoining Masters's estate, being part of the property of the late Samuel Mifflin.

For terms apply to Samuel Mifflin, corner of Market and 11th streets.
January 24. dtf.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday evening the 13th July instant, from Colebrook Furnace, Lancaster county, a Negro Man named *Cato*, he is about 40 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, tolerable black, with a down ill look, squints, he is a cunning artful fellow, a great liar, and very fond of strong liquor, has been brought up to the farming business, is very handy at any kind of laboring work; he took with him a number of clothing, amongst which were, one suit plain Nankeen; (some money). It is expected he has shaped his course for Philadelphia or New York.

† The above reward will be paid for securing him in any gaol in the United States, with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL JACOBS.
Colebrook Furnace, July 16, 1799:
(O 18) d6m

PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water-street,
HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING
GOODS,

ENTITLED to drawback, which they offer for sale at moderate prices for cash, or the usual credit; or on a credit of 12 or 18 months upon Mortgages on Real Property, in or near the City of Philadelphia, or other satisfactory security.

50 boxes and bales Ticklenburghs
60 do. do. Hempen linens.
50 do. do. Oznabrigs.
50 do. Patterbornes.
25 do. Bielfield Linens.
11 do. Creas and Creas a la Morlaix.
Brown Rolls.
Do. Hessians.
Polish Rolls.
Bed Ticks.
Siamois.
Arabias.
Empty Bags.
Oil Cloths.
Shoes and Slippers.
Soal and upper Leather.
Quills and Sealing Wax.
A package Gold and Silver Watches.
A few chests Toys.
Slates and Pencils.
70 hhds. Havanna Molasses
13 pipes old Port Wine
25 boxes Tumblers assorted.
200 boxes Hamburgh Window Glass 8 by 10, &c.
1 chest assorted Looking Glasses.
Several large elegant do.
1500 Demijohns.
50 kegs Pearl Barley.
A few tons Roll Brimstone.
20 kegs Yellow Ochre.
A few bbls. Rosin.
40 tons Russia Hemp.
80 hhds. Hogs Bristles.
2 hhds. Dutch Glue.
20 casks Nails assorted from 3d. to 20d.
76 casks Ironmongery.
8 casks Hoes.
German Steel.
6 hhds. Coffee mills.
Blocking Twine, Tapes, Stone Pickling Pots, &c &c.

February 15. satu&f

UNSEATED LANDS.

THE OWNERS

OF Unseated Lands in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said lands for 1798, are paid into the hands of *John Brandon, Esq* treasurer of said county, on or before the 20th of April next, they will be advertised for sale, as the law directs

JAMES M'GREW,
HENRY ALLSHOUSE,
JEREMIAH MURRY,
} *Comm'rs.*
January 18. d3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
March 11*th*, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner afore said, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode described by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Sec. of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
May 29*th*, 1799.

THE proprietors of certificates issued for subscriptions to the Loan bearing interest at eight per centum per annum, are notified, that at any time after payment shall have been made of the 5th instalment, which will become due during the first ten days of the month of July ensuing, Certificates of Funded Stock may at their option be obtained at the Treasury or Loan Offices, respectively, for the amount of the four first instalments, or one moiety of the sums expressed in the subscription certificates:—No certificates of Funded Stock will however be issued for less than one hundred dollars.

Such subscription certificates as may be presented at the Treasury or Loan Offices in consequence of the foregoing arrangement, will be indorsed and distinctly marked so as to denote, that a moety of the stock has been issued.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS,
FOR CARRYING
The Mails of the United States,
On the following Post Roads,
Will be received at the General Post Office, Philadelphia, until the 10*th day of July next.*

1. FROM Portsmouth, by Hamptonfalls, Newburyport, Ipswich, Beverley, Salem and Lynn to Boston, three times a week.

From April 15 *to October* 15.

Leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Boston the same days by 6 P. M. *Returning*, leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Portsmouth the same days by 6 P. M.

From October 15 *to April* 15.

Leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P M. and arrive at Boston on the following days, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 6 P. M. *Returning*, leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M and arrive at Portsmouth the next days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A M.

2. From Boston by Worcester, Brookfield, Springfield, Suffield, Hartford, Wethersfield, Middletown, Durham, Wallingford, New-Haven, Millford, Stratford, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, New Rochelle, East Chester and Haerlem to New York, three times a week.

From April 15 *to October* 15.

Leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 A M. arrive at Worcester by 6 P M. Leave Worcester every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M. Arrive at Brookfield by 10 A M. at Springfield by 2 P M. at Suffield by 5 P M. and at Hartford by 9 P M. the same days. Leave Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 A M. arrive at New Haven by noon; leave New-Haven at 1 P M. and arrive at Stamford by 9 P M. same days. Leave Stamford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M. and arrive at New-York same days by 12 o'clock, noon. *Returning*, leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 A M. arrive at Stamford in the evening; leave Stamford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3 A M; arrive at New Haven by noon; leave New-Haven at 1 P M. and arrive at Hartford by 9 P M; leave Hartford on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 3 A M; arrive at Springfield by 10 A M, and at Worcester by 9 P M; leave Worcester every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by 3 A M, and arrive at Boston same days by 1 P M.

From October 15 *to April* 15.

Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 8 A M; arrive at Worcester by 8 P M; leave Worcester on Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 4 A M; arrived at Suffield same days by 8 P M. Leave Suffield Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday at 4 A M. and arrive at New-Haven by 8 P M. Leave New Haven every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 4 A M, and arrive at New York the next days Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday by 11 A M.

Returning, leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 A M: arrive at New-Haven on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 8 P M. Leave New-Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M. arrive at Suffield by 8 P M. Leave Suffield Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 4 A. M and arrive at Worcester by 8 P M. Leave Worcester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A M. and arrive at Boston the same days by 4 P M.

3. From New-York by Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, Woodbridge, New-Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Bristol and Frankford to Philadelphia, every day, Sunday excepted.

Leave New-York every day, Sunday excepted, at 1 P M. and arrive in Philadelphia the next day at 7 A M 18 hours. Returning, leave Philadelphia every day, sunday excepted at 1 P. M. and arrive at New-York the next day by 7 A M. From November 1 to May 1, the hour of arrival at Philadelphia and at New-York shall be extended to 8 A M.

4. From Baltimore by Bladensburg to Washington every day, Sunday excepted.

April 1 *to November* 1.

Leave Baltimore every day at 11 A M. and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Returning, leave Washington every day at 3 A M. and arrive at Baltimore by 11 A M.

November 1 *to April* 1.

Leave Baltimore every day at 4 A M. and arrive at Washington by 2 P M. *Returning*, leave Washington every day at 10 A M. and arrive at Baltimore by 7 P M.

5. From Washington city by George town, Alexandria, Colchester, Dumfries, Aquica, Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Bowling Green and Hanover court house to Richmond, c. h. every day, Sundays excepted.

From April 1 *to November* 1.

Leave Washington every day at 8 A M. and arrive at Fredericksburg by 7 P M. Leave Fredericksburg every day at 3 A M and arrive at Richmond by 6 P M. Returning, leave Richmond every day by 3 A M. and arrive at Fredericksburg by 6 P M. Leave Fredericksburg every day by 3 A M. and arrive at Washington by 4 P M.

November 1 *to April* 1.

Leave Washington every day at 4 P M. and arrive at Alexandria by 7 P M. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next days by 7 P M. Leave Fredericksburg every day at 4 A M. and arrive at Richmond the next days by 10 A M. *Returning*, leave Richmond every day at 2 P M. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next days by 7 P M. Leave Fredericksburg every day at 4 A M, and arrive at Washington the next days by 8 A. M.

6. From Richmond to Petersburg every day, Sundays excepted. Leave Richmond every day at 4 A M. and arrive at Petersburg by 10 o'clock, A M. Returning leave Petersburg every day at 2 P M. and arrive at Richmond the same days by 7 P M.

7. From Richmond by New Kent court house, Williamsburg, York-town and Hampton to Norfolk, 3 times a week.

April 1 *to November* 1.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M. Arrive at New-York by 6 P M, and arrive at Norfolk the next days, Wednesdays, Friday, and Sundays by 1 P M *Returning*, leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 A M; arrive at York in the evening. Leave York every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 3 A M, and arrive at Richmond the same days by 6 P M.

November 1 *to April* 1.

Leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P M; arrive at Norfolk in two days on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 10 A M. *Returning*, leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P M. and arrive at Richmond in two days on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 10 A *M.*

8. From Petersburg by Cabbin Point Surry court house, Smithfield, Suffolk and Portsmouth to Norfolk three times a week.

Leave Petersburg every *Monday*, Wednesday and Friday at 12 o'clock, noon, arrive at Suffolk the next days by 1 P *M*; leave Suffolk at 2 P *M*, and arrive at Norfolk by 8 P *M*. Returning, leave Norfolk every *Monday*, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A *M*; arrive at Suffolk same days by 10 A *M*. Leave Suffolk at 11 A *M*, and arrive at Petersburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by noon.

9. Petersburg by Harrisville, Goldsonville and Warrenton to Louisburg three times a week.

Leave Petersburg every *Monday*, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P *M*. and arrive at Louisburg in two days on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 10 A *M*. Returning, leave Louisburg every *Monday*, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P *M*, and arrive at Petersburg in two days on Wednesday, Friday and *Monday* at 10 A. *M*.

10. From Louisburg by Raleigh, Averysboro' and Fayetteville to *Mc* Falls, three times a week.

Leave Louisburg every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P *M*, arrive at *Mc*. Falls on Tuesday, Friday and Sunday by 9 A *M*.

Returning, leave *M*'Falls on *Monday*, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P *M*, and arrive at Louisburg on Wednesday, Friday and *Monday* at 10 A *M*.

11. From *M*'Falls by Chereau court house to Camden three times a week. Leave *M*'Falls every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday at 1 P *M*, and arrive at Camden on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 10 A *M*. Returning, leave Camden every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P *M*, and arrive at *M*'Falls on Thursday, Saturday and *Monday* at 10 A *M*.

12. From Camden by Statesburg and Jamesville to Charleston, three times a week. When the river is so high as to make long Ferries, the mail shall be carried from Camden on the south side of Santee river.

Leave Camden every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P *M*, and arrive at Charleston on Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 10 A *M*

Returning, leave Charleston every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 P *M*, and arrive at Camden the next Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A *M*.

13. From Camden by Columbia, Edgefield court house, and Campbell town to Augusta, three times a week.

Leave Candenevery, Sunday, *Tuesday* and *Thursday* at 2 P M, and arrive at Augusta on *Tuesday*, *Thursday* and Saturday at 10 A *M*.

Returning, leave Augusta every Sunday, *Tuesday*, and *Thursday* at 3 P M, and arrive at Camden on *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and Saturday at 10 A *M*.

14 From Charleston by Jacksonsborough and Coosawhatchy to Savannah twice a week.

Leave Charleston every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 P M. arrive at Jacksonsborough on Wednesday and Friday at 2 P M. arrive at Coosawhatchy on Thursday and Saturday by 5 A M. and arrive at Savannah on Friday and Sunday by 8 A M. *Returning*, Leave Savannah every Saturday and Tuesday by 4 A M. arrive at Coosawhatchy by 8 P M and arrive at Charleston on Tuesday and Thursday by 10 A M.

15. From Augusta by Louisville to Savannah once a week.

Leave Augusta every Saturday at 3 P M. arrive Louisville on Sunday by 6 P M. leave Louisville on *Monday* at 8 A M. and arrive at Savannah on Tuesday at 5. p. m. leave Savannah on Wednesday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Louisville on Thursday by 5 p. m. leave Louisville on Friday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Augusta on Saturday at 10 a m.

16 From Augusta by Waynesborough to Savannah once a week.

Leave Augusta every Tuesday at 2 P M arrive at Waynesborough on Wednesday by 8 A M. and arrive at Savannah on Friday by 3 P M. *Returning*, leave Savannah every Saturday at 9 A M. arrive at Waynsborough on Monday by 3 P M. and arrive at Augusta on Tuesday by 9 A M.

17. From Waynesborough to Louisville.

Leave Waynesborough every Wednesday at 9 A M. and arrive at Louisville by 3 P M. *Returning*, leave Louisville every Thursday at 5 A M. and arrive at Waynesborough by 1 P M.

18. From Savannah by Sunbury, Riceborough, Darien and Brunswick to Stary's once a week.

Leave Savannah every Wednesday at 9 A M. arrive at Riceborough on Thursday by 10 A M. and arrive at Starys on Saturday by 9 A M. *Returning*, leave St. Marys every Saturday at 3 P M. arrive at Riceborough the next Monday by 3 P M. and arrive at Savannah the next Tuesday by 5 P M.

NOTES.

Note 1. The mail on the route No. 9, 10, 11 and 12 is to be carried in a wheel carriage or by a led horse. A penalty at the rate of 12 cents a mile will be incurred by the contractor for each time and mile that he shall carry the same without making use of either a carriage or led horse. No alteration will be made in the times fixed for the arrival and departure of the mails in these routs.

Note 2. The Postmaster-General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 3. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 4. For every fifteen minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 5. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails: and if any person, making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 6. Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract. This note does not apply to the routs No. 9, 10, 11 and 12. No alteration will be made in those times.

Note 7. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year—Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the month of January, April, July and October.

Note 8. The contracts for the routs numbered 1 to 13, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st of October 1804. Contracts for the routs number 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, are also to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st of April 1802.

JOS: HABERSHAM,
Postmaster-General.
General Post Office,
Philadelphia, March 20, 1800. } cotJy.

A NEW
MUSICAL REPOSITORY
IS NOW OPENED
At CHALK's Circulating Library,
No. 75 *North Third Street,*

WHERE may be had, *all the Fashionable Music* composing the songs &c. lately sold at the Repository in South Second Street. To which, in a few days, will be added, some PIANO FORTES of a very superior tone and quality, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, best Roman Violin Strings, and every other article in the musical line, which will be sold in prime order, and on the most reasonable terms.

Subscriptions received for the *Musical Journal* for the Piano Forte, and the Flute or Violin, the first six numbers of which are already published, and may be purchased together or separately by non-subscribers.
March 6, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Partership of *JOHN HAINES & WILLIAM JONES*, trading under the firm of HAINES & JONES, was by mutual agreement dissolved on the 24th of January last. All persons interested, especially those indebted to them, will please to call as early as possible on *William Jones*, who is duly authorised to adjust their concerns.

JOHN HAINES.
WILLIAM JONES.

The business will in future be conducted by *William Jones*, at the former stand No. 132 Market street, 2d door above 4th, where he has on hand and means to keep a regular supply of the best and most fashionable saddles and bridles. Plated saddlery and silver mounted whips. Harness of all kinds and fire buckets, together with a general assortment of every other article usually attached to that line of business.
March 11 3taw3w

CAUTION.

THE Public are cautioned against receiving the Subscribers Note in favor of, and indorsed by Thomas W. Francis, dated yesterday, at 60 days after date for eight hundred dollars. The note is in the hand writing of the Subscriber, and at the bottom a memorandum by the indorser, to the credit of the drawer, Thomas W. Francis. This note together with a contract between Charles Williamson, and Charles Hale for lands in township, No. 4, in the 5th range of Strucker county, state of New Jersey, and sundry other papers contained in a Pocket Book, were taken from the Subscribers desk last evening. As the above can be of no use to the person who has carried them off, should they be returned, no questions shall be asked.

SAMUEL MIFFLIN.
February 6 dtf.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,
OR EXCHANGED,
For property in the City, or within thirty miles of it,

A PLANTATION or tract of Land in Mifflin County and State of Pennsylvania, within six miles of the river Juniata, containing about 320 acres. There are about fifty acres cleared, part of which is a rich bottom, watered by a constant stream that is strong enough to work an oil or a grist mill. Any person inclining to deal for it, may obtain further information by applying at the office of this gazette.

N. B. If sold, credit will be given for part of the money.
October 17, 1799. dtf.

FOR SALE
Or to be exchanged for a good Vessel,

AN elegant new two story FRAME HOUSE, twenty seven feet front by thirty-four in depth, with a commodious piazza and kitchen, together with a coach house and stable, situate in the flourishing village of Frankford. The house, which may be entered the first of June next, will be finished in the neatest stile with many conveniences, and will be well adapted to a large genteel family who may wish to reside in the country during the summer season. In exchange, it will be valued low, if a vessel offer that may be suitable.

Further particulars will be made known by application to

MOORE WHARTON.
February 24. dtf.

United States,
Pennsylvania District. } ss.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of the circuit court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, of the middle circuit, will be sold by public vendue at the city tavern, in Second street, in the city of Philadelphia on Saturday the 5th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the river or creek called Lackawaxen, in the county of Wayne, containing 8000 acres and upwards on which are erected a messuage, stables and sawmill, with the appurtenances.—The names of the original warrantees of the said tract or parcel of land were as follows.

Mordecai Roberts,	*John Till,*
Stophel Medera,	*George Warton,*
Zachariah Ferris,	*Benjamin Hancock,*
George Till,	*Edward Welsted,*
Thomas Wiggins,	*James Thompson,*
George Morton,	*Joseph Whitehead,*
George Streeton,	*Patrick Connolly,*
Friend Streeton,	*Thomas Griffy,*
John Oliphant,	*William Halbert.*

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Lettis Hooper, deceased.

JOHN HALL, *Marshal.*

N. B. A reasonable credit will be given.
Marshal's Office,
Philadelphia, March 17. eot5A

* *These two tracts do not contain the full quantity of the orignal warrants; part of them having been conveyed away.*

PRINTED BY *J. W. FENNO.*